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POETRY.

From Blackwood's Magazine.

HOPE.

If Hope be dead—why seek to live?
For what besides has Life to give?
Love, Life, and Youth, and Beauty, too,
If Hope be dead—say! what are you?

Love without Hope! It cannot be,
There is a vessel on yon sea
Becalmed and sailless as Despair,
And know—'tis helpless Love floats there.

Life without Hope! Oh, that is not
To live! but, day by day, to rot,
With feelings cold and passions dead;
To wander o'er the world, and tread
Upon its beauties, and to gaze,
Quite vacant, o'er its flowery maze.
Oh! think, if this be Life? then say—
"Who lives when Hope has fled away?"

Youth without Hope! An endless night,
Trees which have felt the cold spring's blight,
The lightning's flashes, and the thunder's strife,
Yet pine away a weary life
Which *older* would have sunk and died
Beneath the stroke their *youth* defied—
But, curs'd with length of days, are left
To rail at Youth of Hope bereft.

And Beauty, too, when Hope is gone—
Has lost the ray in which it shone;—
And seen without this borrowed light,
Has lost the beam which made it bright.
Now what avail the silver hair,
The angel smile and gentle air,
The beaming eye and glance refined—
Faint semblance of that purer mind—
As gold dust sparkling in the sun,
Points where the richer strata run?
Alas! the now just seem to be
Bestowed to mock at Misery
They speak of days long, long gone by,
Then point to cold Reality,
And with a death-like smile, they say—
"Oh! what are we when Hope's away?"

Then Love, Life, Youth, and Beauty, too,
When seen without Hope's bright'ning hue,
All sigh in Misery's saddest tone,
"Why seek to live if Hope be gone?"

POPULAR TALES.

From Graham's Magazine.

KATE BEVERLY.

A STORY OF THE LALLEY OF WYOMING.

By Percie H. Selton.

"Do you see that landscape?" said the old man to me, as we paused on the edge of the mountain road, and looked down into the valley Wyoming beneath us. "Well, that spot, calm and beautiful as it now is, was once the scene of massacre. God help me! the agonies of that day almost wring my heart to think of them, even after the lapse of fifty years."

"I have heard it was a fearful time, and you have often promised to tell me the tale of your own connection with it. Yet, if the subject be so painful to you, I dare scarcely make the request."

"No, boy, no," said the old man sadly, "I will tell it for the promise is of long standing, and I feel to day as if I could narrate that tragedy with less emotion than usual. Sit down on this rock, and give me a moment to rest; I will then commence my story."

While the old man wiped the prespiration from his brow, and sat fanning himself with his broad-rimmed hat, I took the place pointed out by him near his side, and spent the moments that elapsed before he began his narration in gazing at the landscape before me.

Sitting on a huge boulder, at the edge of the mountain, just where the hill began to slope down into the valley, we commanded a view of one of the most unrivalled landscapes in the world. To our left rose up the mountain, bold, rugged, and barren, like the back of some vast monster reared against the sky—but on the right nothing interposed to destroy the view: whose loneliness so far exceeded even my expectations, that for some minutes I gazed on the scene in muto admiration. Beneath me stretched the valley, diversified with gently sloping elevations, and sprinkled with fields of waving golden grain; while here and there a patch of woodland, with its dark green hue, lay slumbering on the landscape—the surface of the forest ever and anon varying to a lighter tint as the wind swept over the tree tops. Right through the center of the valley meandered the river, now rolling betwixt bluff banks, and now stealing gently among the rich meadow lands in the distance, until at lenght it turned to the left, and, skirting the foot of the far off hills, was lost behind the profile of the mountain before us. In the centre of the vale, was the village, with its white houses and airy church steeple, smiling over the scene. Far away on the horizon stretched a line of, hills, their dark blue summits, half hid by the clouds, which wrapped them in a vale of gauze. No sound came up from the valley. Occasionally the twitter of a bird would be heard from the surrounding trees—while the low tinkle of a tiny waterfall on left kept monotonously sounding in our ears. The morning rays of a summer's sun poured down upon the landscape, and every thing around was bright, and gay, and beautiful. I was still lost in admiration at the loveliness of the scene, when the old man signified his readiness to commence his tale.

"It is now fifty years ago," he began, "since I came to this valley a young frontier man, with a hardy constitution, a love of adventure, and the reputation of being the best shot on the border; the place was at that time settled principally by families from Connecticut, and even then bore traces of its present luxuriant cultivation. Many of the families were in good circumstances, others had seen better days—altogether the society was more refined than usual on the frontier. Among the families, however, in the valley, none pleased me so much as that of Mr. Beverly—and, of his fireside circle his second daughter, Kate, was in my eyes the gem. How shall I describe her beauty. Lovely, without being beautiful, with a sylph like form, a laugh as joyous as the carol of a bird, a step lighter than that of a young fawn in sportive play, and a disposition so amiable as to win, irresistibly, the love of all who met her. Kate Beverly was scarcely seventeen before she had a host of admirers, and might have won any youth in the valley. Why it was she preferred me over all the rest, I cannot say—perhaps it was the conciousness of some mysterious sympathy linking us together, or perhaps it was that we both came from the same town in Connecticut, and had been schoolmates in childhood—so it was, however. It soon began to be known throughout the valley that before another season should elapse, Kate Beverly would become my wife.

Oh! how happy were those days—too happy, indeed, to last. I will not dwell upon them, for they fill my soul with agony. Suffice it to say, that dreaming of bliss such as mortal never before experienced, the war of the revolution broke out—and, after a hard struggle between my passion and my duty, the latter conquered, and I joined the army. Kate did not attempted to dissuade me from the act—she rather loved me the more for it. Though her woman nature caused her to shed tears at my departure, her reason told her I was right and she bid me God speed.

"Heaven bless you, Harry," she said, "and bring this unnatural war to a conclusion. I cannot bid you stay, but I pray that the necessity for your absence may soon cease."

"Time rolled by—the American cause was still doubtful, and the war bid fair to be protracted into years. I had risen to be a captain in the —— regiment, when I received information that the tories and Indians intended making a descent on the valley of Wyoming. I knew the unprotected situation of my adopted district and I trembled for the lives of those I held most dear. At first I discredited the rumor—chance, however, threw in my way an opportunity of ascertaining the reality of the reported descent, and I became convinced that not a moment was to be lost if I would save the lives of those I loved at home.—My determination was at once taken—I solicited for leave of absence—it was refused—I then resigned my commission, and set forth to Wyoming.

"I shall never forget my emotions when I drew near that ill-fated place; it was on the very day of the massacre—and the first intimation I had of the calamity was the mangled body of one of the inhabitants, whom I had known, floating down the stream. A cold shiver ran through every vein as I gazed on the terrible sight and a thousand fears agitated my bosom; but my worst surmises fell far short of the truth. When hours after, I met some of the fugitives, and they rehearsed to me that tale of horror, I stood thunderstruck, refusing to believe that beings in human form could perpetrate such deeds—but it was all too true.

"Almost my first inquiry was for Kate. No one knew, alas! what had become of her. One of those who had escaped the fight told me that her father had been killed at the beginning of the conflict—and that, deprived of a protector, she had probably fallen a victim to the infuriated savages, while the other inhabitans were severally engaged in protecting themselves. How I cursed them for this selfishness! And yet how could I expect aught else of human nature, than that each one should protect those dearest to them, even to the desertion of others?

"But my mind was soon made up. I resolved, come what might, to ascertain clearly the fate of Kate—so that if dead I might revenge her, and if living, I might rescue her. Bidding farewell to the flying group, I shouldered my rifle and struck boldly into the forest, trusting in the guidance of that god who never deserts us in our extremities.

"I will not tire you with a protracted narrative; I will only say that, after numerous enquiries from the fugitives I met, I learned that Kate had been last seen in the hands of a party of savages—this was sufficient for a clue—I once more began to hope. I waited until night-fall, when I sought the spot which had been described to me as the one where Kate had been last seen—and, never shall I forget my feelings of almost rapturous pleasure,—when I found in a neighboring forest a fragment of her dress sticking on a bush; by which it had doubtless been torn in passing. I was now satisfied that Kate had been carried off captive. Fortunately I had met, in the group of fugatives, a hunter who had been under some obligations to her family, and he was easily persuaded to join me in my search. Together we now began a pursuit of the savages. He was an adept in forest warfare—could follow a trail as a hound the chase—knew the course which would most likely to be chosen by a flying party of Indians—and withal was one of the keenest shots who had carried a rifle on the border.

"It's my opinion," said he, "that these varmint did not belong to the regular body of Indians who followed Butler, though even they were bad enough. I think, however, he would not suffer a deed like this. These villians seem to have acted on their own behalf—and, if so, they will fly to the back country as soon as possible. You may depend upon it we shall overtake them if we pursue that way."

"I felt the truth of these remarks, and assented to them at once. In less than a quarter of an hour after first discovering the trail we were threading the forest in pursuit of the savages.

"Let me hasten to a close. Hour after hour, all through the livelong day, we pursued the flying Indians—crossing swamps, clambering over rocks, fording streams, and picking our way through the labarynthine woods, until, toward night, we reached the edge of an open space—or, as it were, a meadow, shut in by gently sloping hills.

"Hist," said my companion, "we are upon them. Do you not see that thin thread of smoke curling upward over the top of yonder aged hemlock?"

"Aye—it must be them—let us on."

"Softly, or we lose all. We know not certainly, that this is the party we seek; let us reconnoitre."

"Slowly and stealthily, trembling lest even a twig should crackle under our feet, we crept up towards the edge of the meadow—and peeping cautiously through the underwood, beheld the objects of our search in six tall swarthy savages, sitting smoking around the remains of a fire. At a little distance knelt, with her hands bound, but her eyes upraised to heaven, my own Kate. Oh, how my heart leaped at the sight. I raised my rifle convulsively, and was about to fire, when my companion caught my hand, and said:

"Softly, or you will spoil all. Let us get the varmint in range, and then we shall fire with some effect. Hist!"

"This last exclamation was occasioned by the sudden rising of one of the savages. He gazed a moment cautiously around, and then advanced towards the thicket where we lay concealed. I drew my breath in and trembled at the beating of my own heart. The savage still approached. My companion laid his hand on my arm, and pointed from my rifle to one of the Indians. I understood him. At this juncture the advancing savage, warned of our presence by the crackling of an unlucky twig beneath my companion's foot, sprang back, with a loud yell, towards the fire.

"Now," said my companion, sternly.

"Quick as lightning I raised my piece and fired. My companion did the same. The retreating savage and one of his companions fell dead on the ground—each of us then sprang to a tree, loading as we ran. It was well that we did it, for in an instant the enemy was on us. Shall I describe that dreadful fight? My emotion forbids it. A few minute decided it. Fighting from tree to tree—dodging, loading, and endeavoring to get sight on a foe, we kept up the conflict for nearly five minutes—at the end of which time I found myself wounded, while four out of six savages lay prostrate on the ground. The other two, finding their companions dead, and despairing of being able to carry off the prisoner, suddenly rushed on her, and before we could interpose, had seized their hapless victim. I had only been prevented, hitherto, from rescuing Kate by the knowledge that an attempt of the kind, while the savages were still numerically superior to us, would end in the certain ruin of us both—but now, worlds could not have restrained me, and, clutching my rifle, for the piece was unloaded, I dashed out from my covert, shouting to my companion—

"On—on, in God's name on."

"Take care of that taller varment," thundred my companion.

The warning was too late. In the tumult of my feelings I had not observed that the savage furtherest from me had his piece loaded, and before I could avail myself of my companion's cooler observation I received the ball in my right arm, and my rifle dropped by my side—had I not sprang involuntarily aside at my companion's cry, I should have been shot through the heart.

"On—on," I groaned in agony, as I seized my tomahawk, in my almost useless left hand.

"Stoop," said my companion, "stoop lower," and as I did so his rifle cracked on the still air, and the Indian fell dead. All this had not occupied an instant. I was now within a few feet of her I loved, who was struggling within the grasp of the other Indian. He had already entwined his hand in her long hair—his tomahawk was already gleaming in the setting sun. Never shall I forget the look of demonic fury with which the wretch glared on his victim. A second only was left for hope. My companion was far behind, with his rifle unloaded. I made a desperate spring forward, and hurled my tomahawk at the savage's head. God of my fathers! the weapon whizzed harmlessly by the wretch, and buried itself, quivering in the trunk of a neighboring tree. I groaned aloud in agony—there was a yell of triumph on the air—a sudden flashing in the sun, like a glancing knife, and—but I cannot go on. She I loved as my own life—she who was the purest and loveliest of her sex—she with whom I had promised myself a long life of happiness—oh! must I say it—*she* lay a mangled corpse at my feet! But her murderer, aye, *he* was cloven to the breast by a blow from his own tomahawk, which I had wrenched from him with the strength of adozen men."

The old man ceased—big tears rolled down his furrowed face, and his frame shook with emotion. I saw the remebrance of the past was too much for him, and I sat by his side in silence.

I subsequently heard his sad tale from others, and then learned the manner in which Kate had been carried off. The old man's companion was right—she had been made a prisoner by a predartory band of Indians, who had followed Butler, and deserted him directly after the massacre.

Beautiful as the Valley of Wyoming is, I never have seen it, from that day to this, without thinking of the sad fate of Kate Beverly.

Pat's prayer.—An Irishman was brought up in the Police Court, at New York, a short time since, and after being questioned he was released. On understanding this Pat gracefully retired back a few paces, and flinging his tattered hat upon the flour, dropped as suddenly on his knees as if he had been shot; then convulsively clenching his hands together and looking upwards, he poured forth his gratitude in the following extempore supplication:—"May the saints in heaven purtect you, yer riverence! and may every hair on yer head turn to a mowld candle to light ye to glory!"

"Cuffy, go to the meadow and catch my horse High Olympus." "Yes massa—don't know so much 'bout de *hio*, but he's limpus nuff, dat's sartin."

When Queen Victoria heard that the *arms* of her soldiery were burnt, she innocently asked whether their *legs* were uninjured.

From the Eastern Argus.

THE GLENTWORTH FRAUDS.

The following Address will doubtless be read with interest. There is a deep conviction in the public mind that gross frauds were practised by New York Whigs in the elections of 1838 and 1839, and the desire is very strong among the People, to see them fully narrated in all their length and bredth. In this Address the community are promised such an exposure, and we hope that it will no longer be kept back by *hush money* from any quarter. Enough was developed on the subject, last year, to satisfy the more candid of the guilt which was then charged upon many influential Whigs, but as the public mind was, at that time, hotly excited by a political contest, the persons accused very adroitly denounced the whole matter as a "Loco Foco trick," got up for partisan ends—and really made many of their credulous followers believe them. Nay, several distinguished Democrats were railed against as *conspirators* for trying to ferret out the dark transaction, and Recorder Morris, for simply doing his duty in the matter, was removed from office. From present appearances, the whole truth in relation to the matter will soon be told—and, cut where it may, we shall be right glad to see it disclosed.

ADDRESS

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Fellow Citizens:—The object of my addressing you at this time, is not for the purpose of justifying myself for the participation which I have had in the frauds on the elective franchise, in the State of New York, in the years 1838 and 1839, which produced so much excitement after their disclosure, and which were so widely, justly and severely commented upon in the public prints, not only in this country, but in England. That I did participate in these transactions, I admit, and can only, so far as I am concerned, frankly acknowledge my error. The evil is done, and I sincerely regret that I ever, in any way, allowed myself to participate *with others* in a transaction for which I have been compelled by circumstances to be the only sufferer. In justice to my country—in justice to my family—in justice to my friends—in justice to myself—I am determined now, be the effect on myself what it may, to present to the public, a full, candid, true and impartial account of those frauds, in which I shall

"Nothing extenuate,
Nor set down aught in malice."

I am well aware that duty required me to adopt this course long since, but, through force of circumstances, my hands have been tied and my lips closed; and while my name has been branded from one extent of the country to the other I have been compelled to be silent, and tamely bear the whole odium attached to those transactions. I was in the power of men equally guilty with myself, and both threats and promises were resorted to to obtain the "mercy of my silence." An indictment was pending over me for participating in these frauds, and until that was removed, my personal liberty required me to keep secret that which justice demanded should be known. The necessity is now removed. I am released from that indictment, (it having been discharged on the 22d ultimo,) and the truth shall now be laid before the people, and the guilty be compelled to bear their just proportion of that, which heretofore, I have singly and alone, been forced to sustain.

No one but myself knows what I have suffered. I have, since the first disclosures were made seen friend after friend desert me, and out of all that numerous host with which I was on terms of intimacy, but few remain that call themselves friends. Considerations of honor, (whether true or false,) towards my confederates, influenced my conduct at the time of my arrest, and a long time subsequent thereto. Because I was involved in trouble, I did not wish to involve them. To me, that would have been no gratification or relief. I presume they felt, as I did, deep regret for their unlawful acts, and that they would at least as far as in their power, relieve me from my difficulty, I expected them to act honorably toward me; and it was not until I discovered upon several occasions, an evident design, (notwithstanding repeated assurances to the contrary,) to sacrifice and destroy me, to load me with ignominy, and "whistle me down the world, a prey to fortune," that I understood the true position in which I was placed.—They appeared to consider it necessary to so far ruin my reputation that aught I could say in relation to them would be of no avail. They acted as if they considered their safety dependant on their success in affixing infamy and odium upon my character. How far they had succeeded depends upon a verdict of the people. They will pass upon it after they shall have perused the statement and the evidences I shall lay before them. Sensible of having committed a great moral wrong, I can now only appeal to a forgiving and generous people; and if they can find any extenuation, in consequence of my ardent temperament, which, in the enthusiasm of party excitement and party stratagy, led me into excesses, my object, so far as regards myself, will be accomplished. With politics I have done—I have no hopes or expectations from party. The disclosures I shall make, will be made free from any bias, and on mature deliberation, after having carefully collected the facts of memoranda upon which to base it. I know that fearful odds are against me—I am almost friendless and alone. Opposed to me I have wealth, character influ[illegible]

[illegible] confidence, openly to the public, that convinced as I had been, public and private station and trust. Fearful odds! But, believing in the maxim, that "truth is mighty, and will prevail," I enter the lists, considering that it is never too late to redress a wrong, or to do a good and justifiable action.

Independent of any evidence, let us apply the ordinary rules of logic to the transactions in relation to those frauds, and see whether they are for or against the truth of my statement. If the statement which I made to J. D. Stevenson in relation to these frauds was not true, (and it has always been denied by the leaders of the Whig party,) why was I removed from office? It was admitted that I had faithfully and ably performed the duties of the station I held, and if the charges against me were false, then I was a persecuted man; and as they admitted I was competent, and had rendered essential service to the party, was it not their duty to sustain me? I had *their written acknowledgement of my services*, not in measured terms, but in terms of unqualified approbation. Let us look also at the other side of the question. If the charges were true, and known to Governor Seward and the prominent leaders of the Whig party, (which I solemnly aver they did know,) were they not bound to sustain me, instead of attempting to degrade me, and leaving me to contend against the other party unaided, (except secretly,) and alone? It is well known that the Whig leaders would neither openly carry me through my difficulties, nor permit the Whig party to rally around me. If I alone was guilty—if they had no participation in the frauds—if they were ignorant of the transactions—if I accused and charged upon the innocent a gross violation of the laws of the land—then I deeply injured them. I merited their severest censure. Why, then, did they secretly aid and assist me, but publicly calumniate me? Such was the course they persued, until they supposed their public slanders had so far blasted my reputation that their victim could be sacrificed without danger to themselves.

Unless I was guilty of the charges against me there was no reason why I should not have received the confidence and support of the Whig party. During a period of nine years I labored like a slave, as thousands can attest, in the organization of that party, and after the result of the election of 1838, I was solicited to accept office, and declined it. I was satisfied with the business in which I was then engaged; and subsequent events have convinced me that the most unfortunate era in my life was that in which I accepted office. It was conceded that I merited the office. It was conceded that the duties were ably and faitefully discharged; yet I was removed from it before the expiration of the term for which I was appointed. Was there not some cause why I was removed? What was that cause? If I was *guilty* of the frauds charged upon me, was I alone *guilty*? were they known only to me? If *innocent*, why remove me from office, and thus add the persecution of my own party to that of my political opponents? These are questions which I wish the public to solve. If those charged as participators in the election frauds were innocent, why did they not court investigation, nay, demand it? Their innocence, sealed by a verdict of a jury of their country, would have made for them party capital, because they would have been looked upon as persecuted men. But the guilty generally reason from false premises—they shunned investigation—they created a disastrous issue for themselves. Instead of endeavoring to screen me, their efforts were directed to removing all suspicion from themselves. Had they reasoned correctly, they would have seen, that had I been convicted of the charge, the public would have known that I could not, unaided, have perpetrated such stupendous frauds. Some saw the question in its true light—some felt the danger of their situations, and it was probably in consequence thereof, that I was indebted for the friendly visits and letters of some of the members of the Grand Jury, who were empannelled during the term that the first attempt was made to indict me.

Had that responsible body been tampered with? and if so, by whom, and for what purpose? Such high-handed acts would not have been perpetrated without strong motives. One thing is certain—I did not tamper with the jury; neither was it done by my request. Did those who have been accused know of the frauds? If so—if I alone was guilty—what motive could others have had to assist me, in the least, during the judicial proceedings against me? By my acts they had been accused—if innocent, how deeply had I wronged them! Who retained, and *so heavily* feed the counsel employed to defend me, both on the examination and on my trial? Charles O'Conner and David Graham, Jr. Esqs., were employed and paid by some one, not *myself*. Jas. M. Smith, Jr. Esq. was the only counsel employed by me. My trial came on—the jury did not agree, and were discharged. Up to this time, my confederates—some of them, at least—deemed it essential that I should not be convicted.—Up to this time I had been silent as to their participation with me in the frauds for which I was justly suffering. The Grand Jury had failed to indict them—*my personal safety was their guarantee for my silence.* The indictment was pending, and they knew that a word against *them* would furnish evidence against *myself*. They also knew that the *statute of limitations* would soon protect them from my indictment for the part they acted in the frauds for which I was indicted. That time expired the beginning of November, 1841. Three attempts were made by my counsel, Jas. M. Smith, Jr. Esq., for my discharge, urging at each time, either a trial, or a discharge from the indictment; but it was deferred by the Court from term to term, until the *statute of limitations would protect the persons implicated, and then my discharge was granted!!*

For some time after the trial, my confederates ceased to hold any communication with me in relation to the election frauds. But a circumstance occurred which again brought them to ask of me a favor, humbled as I was. Trampled upon as I had been, I had still, as they knew, the power to harm. I had certain papers in my possession which were dangerous to them. I was in possession of some facts, and they feared that information might possibly leak out [illegible] that would defeat the confirmation of certain nominations before, negociations [illegible] Again, there were set on foot, and I confess

by their acts, of their utter turpitude and treachery towards me, I professedly acceded to their offers, and availed myself, by stratagem, of additional evidence to fortify myself against my powerful adversaries. Their foot was on my neck—thousands to one against me; and while thus prostrate, strategy was my only hope of deliverance. How well my plan succeeded, the public hereafter shall know. In the expose which I feel it my duty to make, many will be mentioned whose feelings I would not willing wound; but it is not my fault if others, less immediately connected and inculpated in these transactions, are pointed out. The act was their own; and as my statement must be a faithful one, I cannot pass them by. The whole transactions shall now be given to the public, with such evidence as I have to substantiate the charges. All I ask is a candid perusal; and I appeal to all who shall read these written, and now complete documents and narratives, to mark the connected, unbroken, and lucid cham of evidence they present, of locality, names, dates, persons, incidents, conversations, &c., to say, whether they believe it to be within the compass of possibility, that any human being, however gifted in intellect, base in moral depravity, or maddened by despair, could, with the most fertile and ingenious inventive powers, have fabricated such a story, or forged such papers as are presented.

Almost all the original letters and memoranda have come into my possession within a few days; and those who deserve the censure cannot now, by any subterfuge, escape the just and merited reproach which a people, jealous of their rights, will visit upon those who attempt, by fraud, to wrest them from them.

It will be seen, in the sequel, that the reproach and the ignominy which they strove to fix on me alone, should be shared by others who hold higher stations, and have more friends, more wealth, and more influence to sustain them than myself: and though I am aware that their participation will not screen me from the reproach I merit for the part I have performed, it will, at least, teach them that neither wealth, place, influence or perjury are sure guarantees against the exposure of guilt.

To the public I appeal, confessing and regretting my errors, and by their verdict I must abide, be it for or against me.

Very respectfully,
JAMES B. GLENTWORTH.
New York, December, 2, 1841.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

About to enter upon the discharge of our respective official trusts, let us, first, render our devout and grateful acknowledgements to that great and good Being who has so signally blessed and prospered the State and nation during another year;—and under a just sense of the frailty of all human purpose, look to Him for aid in carrying out our resolutions of fidelity to the high obligations resting upon us—fidelity to the great principles of truth, justice, and humanity—to the cause of equal rights and liberal principles—to the duty of reflecting truly, and promoting earnestly, the opinions and interests of our constituents—and to the practical teachings of the simple truth that we are but *servants*, with no power but that which has been delegated to us by the people, and to whom, after a brief period, we must again resign it.

The subjects probably to come before you at the present session it is believed cannot be numerous; but they are highly important, and demand, as they will undoubtedly receive, your earnest and faithful consideration.

Among them, certainly not the leas timportant, is that of the public debt. Its amount now, exclusive of the Indian and School Funds, about $1,700,000, is larger probably, than was ever anticipated, and much larger than is consistent with the ample resources of the State, and its means to pay. No inconsiderable portion of it has arisen from three sources: the omission, for several years, to assess a tax for the support of government, under the delusive expectation that sufficient for the purpose would be derived from the sales of the public lands—the large amount paid under the laws bestowing a bounty on the production of wheat and corn—and for expenses incurred in resisting the attempt of a foreign power to expel us from our rightful territory. Whether these expenditures were ill advised or judicious, I need not, in this connection, stop to inquire.—The debt has been incurred, and must be provided for. A large, permanent, public debt, however, is essentially adverse to the true policy, if not principles of our government;—its gradual reduction, therefore, with a view to its early and total extinguishment, it seems to me, should be our constant aim. For the accomplishment of this purpose we can rely, in the first place, upon the repayment by the general government of the military expenses incurred upon the frontier in 1839, and our portion of the unpaid balance of "the Massachusetts claim," as it is called—the amount to be derived from the timber upon the public lands under a judicious system of sales—the collection of the large sums that have long been due to the Land Department—the annual assessment of a reasonable tax—and upon the adoption of a most rigid system of economy in all our expenditures.

It is worthy of consideration also, whether the large draughts now made upon the treasury for the payment of costs in criminal prosecutions, may not, with advantage be transferred to the respective Counties in which they occur. To my own mind, there would be an evident propriety in the change. Should it be adopted, in addition to other advantages, it would not, perhaps be unreasonable to believe, that the vigilance and scrutiny of the County officers, while doing justice to all interested, would effect a very considerable reduction of the aggregate amount of this portion of the public expenses.

I would also suggest the expediency of repealing the law appropriating the *per centum* now paid on bank capital, to the several towns and plantations in the State for the support of schools. It is a tax usually paid with promptness, and can be conveniently relied on by the Treasurer for the payment of the interest on the public debt, and other demands upon the treasury. When divided and distributed, the amount received by the towns and plantations is but trifling—and as the deficiency thus caused in the treasury, has to be supplied by a tax on those who receive the supposed benefit, there would seem to be no good reason for objecting to a repeal; especially, if we consider further the expense of an additional assessment and collection would be thereby avoided. If our common schools were to suffer detriment from the course suggested, however favorable in a financial point of view, it would constitute a serious objection to it. It is believed however, they will not. An equal amount of money for the support of schools would probably be raised by the towns and plantations, to that now raised, including the portion received of the bank tax. And this would operate no hardship; as the diminuation of the State tax would correspond with the increase of the school tax.

If therefore, the sums justly due from the general government and from individuals, be paid—our resources in land and timber be properly husbanded—the treasury be relieved from the payment of the bank tax and costs in criminal prosecutions—the most rigid economy be practised in all the departments of government—and a reasonable amount be raised by assessment—we may hope to see our State debt rapidly diminishing, and thereby avoid the odious imputation of throwing a burden upon our children, justly belonging to ourselves.

No notice, thus far has been taken of any amount to be received under the Act of Congress, providing for a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, inasmuch as I cherish the hope that, that law will not long be permitted to disfigure the statute book. Deeming it to be in violation of the Constitution, dangerous, as a precedent, corrupting in its influences, a delusion and a cheat in the good it proposes, a prosspective burden to the tax-payer, and, under all circumstances, an act little short of fatuity, I cannot refrain from recommending the adoption of resolutions upon the subject, and instructions on your part to those who are bound to obey you, to exert their influence to procure its immediate and unconditional repeal.

A former act, to avoid the difficulties interposed by the Constitution, was made to assume the form of a *deposit* of the public money with the States. The late law does not adopt even this poor disguise. It makes ostensibly, and in fact, an absolute gift. If, therefore, it have any warrant in the Constitution, it is not easy to perceive why equal authority may not be found for bestowing gratuitously any money in the treasury, from whatever sources it may have accrued. "Congress is limited in its powers, to those granted in the Constitution. The power to give away the public money, is no where to be found in that instrument. The authority "to *dispose* of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory and other property of the United States," cannot be made to include it, without doing gross violence to the plain and palpable import of the language used. To sell and dispose of land, is one thing. To give away the money arising from such sale, is another and different thing. One is expressly authorised—the other is not. Nor would the case be relieved of difficulty by reference to the peculiar terms of the deeds of cession from the individual States, even if the Act applied to the proceeds of the ceded lands alone.—But it does not. Much the largest portion of the public lands were acquired by *purchase*, with money from the treasury, raised, mainly, by an indirect tax upon the people at large. Stripped of its disguise, the Act clearly involves the power of *taxation* for the purpose of *distribution*:—and a practical confirmation of this, is exhibited in the fact, that simultaneous with the donation, was the rising of the tariff, and the creation of a loan.

Its injustice and inexpediency, are no less glaring than its unconstitutionality. That it creates a void in the treasury to the extent of the amount distributed, is evident. That the whole amount was needed to defray the ordinary expenses of the government, has been officially shown. How then can this void be supplied, but by *taxation*, direct or indirect? A loan does not *change*, but merely *postpones* the result. Providing for the deficiency by raising the tariff, draws the amount, indirectly, from the pockets of the consumers, and consequently, to a considerable extent, will constitute a tax on *persons* and on *property*. The operation of the law then, will be to give money, in which all the citizens have an equal interest, to the State governments—thereby, (if it go into the State treasury,) relieving property from taxation in the State, to that extent, to be paid back again to the National treasury by the citizens of the several States without reference to their property, with an additional sum equivalent to the expenses of collection, losses through delinquent officers, and the numerous contingencies to which all monetary affairs are subject. Can this be wise, just, or expedient?

But if it were clear of all these objections, how can the abstraction, *at this time*, of millions from the treasury for gratuitous distribution, be justified? Does not the neglected condition of the defences of the country, regarded in connexion with the existing states of our foreign relations, prompt to a more judicious and patriotic use of our means? Shall the long continued and aggravated encroachments of Great Britain upon the rights of this State, to say nothing of her high handed aggressions elsewhere, be forgotten, or the portentous aspect of the future be disregarded, while an ignominious and disgraceful scramble is going on for the contents of an already impoverished treasury? Every consideration that love of country, and a just sensitiveness to national honor can suggest, forbid it. It is true, that the resources of the country are abundant, and that we may rely much, in any emergency, on the strong arms, brave hearts, and indomitable energy of our people. Still there are *preparations* which cannot be neglected without disregarding the dictates of common prudence, to place the subject upon no higher ground. When these preparations are made, it is believed but little will be found in the treasury for gratuitous distribution.

In the foregoing, though I have not adverted to a tithe of the objections that might be urged against this law for distributing the proceeds of the public lands, enough, perhaps, has been said. I can take no view of it that does not involve its instant and utter condemnation. To my mind, it has not one redeeming feature. I would therefore not only repeat my suggestion, that resolutions for its repeal be adopted and transmitted to Congress, and that the delegation from this State be also instructed in reference to it, but I would recommend further, that the State *refuse to sanction it by a reception of the money*.

The banking system of this State, though probably as free from imperfections as that prevailing in any State in the Union, has nevertheless, proved insufficient to prevent the failure of some banks, and the embarrassment of others. That insolvency and embarrassment have not been more frequent, and the consequent loss and injury to the public as well as stockholders, more severe, is probably attributable, in a great measure, to the provisions of law relating to the amount of circulation—extent of indebtedness of directors—liability of stockholders for debts of corporation—official returns under oath—and periodical inspection by Commissioners. Provisions that, as far as they go, have thus worked beneficially, it is presumed will not be readily relaxed, or abandoned. On the contrary, we should inquire whether they may not with propriety and advantage be made still further restrictive. That the safety of the public might also be further secured by requiring a wider specie basis for the circulation, and extending to these institutions the provisions of the bankrupt law, will hardly admit of a question. The latter, to be sure, is beyond your control, but it is to be hoped, that it will not be unnoticed by Congress, in the revision of this subject which is anticipated.

I would also add, that my opinions heretofore communicated to the Legislature upon the subject of the currency remain unchanged. That it would be improved by infusing into the circulation a greater portion of the precious metals; and that this may be accomplished by prohibiting the circulation of bank bills of a small denomination, I do not entertain a doubt. The only question, is one of time. What period would be most propitious for such a prohibitation, is a matter for the consideration of the Legislature; who will, before adopting any important changes, look to the state of public sentiment, and fairly estimate the probabilities that new enactments would be rigidly enforced, or permitted to remain a dead letter upon the statute book.

For information as to the particular condition of the Hospital for the Insane, I must refer you to the reports of the Board of Directors and Superintendent. The results, thus far, of the operation of this Institution, it is believed, go to shed lustre upon the benevolent design which originated it, and to convince all that no expenditure, of an equal amount, could have been made, ensuring larger returns in the amount of human misery relieved and happiness promoted.

I must also refer you to the reports of the Warden and Inspectors for information in regard to the condition and affairs of the State Prison.

By the Constitution, the duty is imposed upon you of making a new apportionment of the House of Representatives, at the present session—and as there seems to be no doubt that the number has been changed by the voice of the people, on the question lately submitted to them, the new apportionment will, of course conform to the reduced basis. That this duty will be performed under the influence of just and elevated views, and in a manner that can stand the severest scrutiny, I have no doubt. No outrage upon the principle of *fair and equal representation* can ever command the approval of an intelligent and honest people.

It is expected, that a new apportionment of Representatives to Congress, under the late census, will be made by Congress at its present session. Should this be done seasonably, of which we cannot but be strongly desirous, districting anew for this State, or some other action, will become necessary on your part.

The new militia law, which went into operation on the first of the present month, involves several important changes in the system. That defects still exist, is quite probable—and that some persons complain as loudly of this, as they did of the late law, and are again contemplating changes, I am aware. But, while admitting that gross and obvious defects should be remedied, I think it is due to the importance of the subject, the difficulty of devising a satisfactory plan where such a contrariety of opinion exists, and the great pains that have been taken in framing the present law, that we should give it, in its main features, a fair trial. An efficient militia, always important, has become doubly so by the aspect of the times. But it can have no efficiency while in a state of constant transition. Justly regarded as as the right arm of our defence, the united and cheerful effort of all good citizens should be, to strengthen and not to weaken it.

The report of the Land Agent will show the condition of that department. The public lands will long continue to be regarded with deep interest, and will require the constant and vigilant supervision of the Legislature. While the lands, and properly enough, are disposed of, more with a view to their early settlement by an enterprising, industrious and worthy population, which constitutes the true wealth of a State, than to any immediate pecuniary advantage; we may, and ought, to make the vast forests of timber which cover them, tributary to the wants of the treasury. A system, by which the law of demand and supply shall be properly regarded, and the timber saved from devastation and waste—by which, the indulgence of favoritism on the one hand, and the success of powerful combinations to monopolize on the other, shall be prevented—which shall ensure to the State the fair value of the timber, and afford to all the citizens an equal opportunity to participate in the profits of a purchase, is what is needed. Complaints are made of the course heretofore pursued, and I deem it proper respectfully to call your attention to the subject, not doubting that all will be done by you that justice to the State, and the convenience of the settler and other citizens, require.

Under a government like ours, having its foundation solely in the popular will, and the agents for administering it being designated for that purpose, by popular suffrage, it would be but a trite remark to say, that the people should be intelligent and virtuous. But if it be important that popular suffrage should be guided by intelligence and virtue, is it not of equal importance that the modes provided for its exercise should not only be wisely adapted to the purpose, but be sacredly guarded from every corrupting or prevailing influence? If to the ballot box we look as one of the chief instruments for the maintenance of freedom and the preservation of our rights, how constantly and seclulously should we watch over and defend it? If a sinester blow was to be struck at our free institutions, where could it more effectually be given? Once bring discredit upon the ballot box, destroy confidence in it, deepen the suspicion that its results are founded in intrigue, bribery, corruption and falsehood, and are indictive of any thing rather than the free, unbiassed, unpurchased suffrages of the people, and you strike a deadly blow at our free system of government, and do much to extinguish the glorious light which the developement of that system has been shedding upon the political destiny of mankind. The pertinency of these remarks, it is believed, may be found in the scenes enacted during the year 1840—scenes that can be remembered only with shame and regret. That this State did not so deeply participate in them as many other States, is perhaps attributable, in no small degree, to our judicious election laws and the numerous guards which a prudent and sagacious legislation had thrown around the ballot box. Enough, however, occurred even here to show that further provisions are necessary. The fraudulent practice of transporting voters from one State to another, might be in the election of President and Vice President, effectually guarded against, by requiring the election to be had upon *the same day* in all the States. This, it is true, is a matter beyond your control—but I submit whether it is not of sufficient importance to authorize the transmission of resolutions upon the subject, to the national legislature, or at least to justify instructions to our delegation in Congress. Other provisions or amendments of existing laws relating to this subject, may be suggested by your own observation and reflection. I can assure you of my hearty co-operation, in all our efforts to prevent frauds upon the ballot box, to guard the right of suffrage, and to maintain, in every practicable way, the purity of elections.

It is with pain and mortification that, I find the boundary question still among the standing topics of the annual executive message. The President, in his late communication to Congress, after referring to the progress that had been made by one of his predecessors towards "negotiating a convention with a view to the final settlement of the question," "adds, that he regrets to say that little further advancement of the object has been accomplished since last year." That is to say, as we have good grounds to believe, a fair and resonable proposition on the part of our Government with a view to an amicable and final settlement of the question, has remained, another year, *unanswered* if not *unnoticed*. If from this circumstance, as well as from the whole history of the case, you can discover any indication on the part of Great Britain, other than of a settled determination never to peaceably yield a large portion of the territory in controversy, you will be more fortunate than I have been. The course which, under this view, the general government should puruse, to my mind, admits neither of doubt nor hesitancy. National honor, as well as justice to Maine, clearly indicate it—and that is—to purge the soil of this State, effectually and without delay, of every vestige of British encroachment. And then, if there is to be further *negotiation* upon the subject, let it be, on the part of Great Britain to *obtain*, what for more than a quarter of a century she has refused to *yield*.—When a reasonable expectation can no longer be entertained, that the general government will adopt this, or some equally efficatious course, if Maine is true to herself, she will take possession of the whole territory, and if need be, use all the means which God and nature have placed in her hands to maintain it. The consideration of the whole subject is with you, who, I have no doubt, will approve yourselves faithful guardians of the honor and interest of the State.

The exploration and survey, under the general government, which has been in progress for the last two years, is understood to have nearly reached its close, and, it is believed, will add another confirmation of our title, which no ingenuity can avoid nor effrontry deny.

This survey, however long its completion may be delayed, Great Britain in no way participating in it, and being instituted for the satisfaction of our government, cannot justify a single day's delay on the part of Great Britain to agree upon a joint commission to run the line according to the treaty of 1783, and thus put this long vexed question forever at rest.

The extension of the military road to some point on the St. John has become indispensable, & it is to be hoped that an early appropriation will be made by Congress for that object. It is gratifying to perceive, that on this point, the opinion of the Secretary of war is coincident with that entertained here.

I have long entertained the opinion that a change in the time of the meeting of the Legislature from winter to summer would be attended with many advantages. In summer, the sessions would probably be shorter—more business would be accomplished in the same time—the expenses would be considerably diminished, and the convenience and comfort of the members greatly promoted. I would therefore recommend, that the question of an amendment of the Constitution in this respect, be submitted to the people.

If, in omitting to notice several topics, and to make certain recommendations, the anticipations and wishes of any shall be disappointed, I trust a palliating circumstance may be found in the amount of our indebtedness, and the condition of the treasury. However interesting particular subjects are to large classes of citizens; and however judicious many appropriations of money might be generally regarded under other circumstances; at present, the emphatic call of the public voice for a course of severe economy, would seem to require their postponement to a more favorable period.

And in this connexion, permit me respectfully to add, that the indications of public sentiment seem to be no less unequivocal in regard to a session contracted to the shortest possible period, consistent with a proper attention to the public business. And as a circumstance highly favorable to this end, may be mentioned, the late revision of all the Statutes by Commissioners, eminent for their qualifications, and the subsequent re-examination and adoption of them by the legislature at a session devoted to that object. It is not to be presumed, therefore, that much time will be occupied at the present session in amending existing laws. Their republication also, in a condensed and cheap form, and general distribution among the people, would seem to render any alteration unwise and impolitic, not called for by a strong necessity.

JOHN FAIRFIELD.
COUNCIL CHAMBER, January 7, 1842.

LEGISLATURE OF MAINE.

MONDAY, Jan. 5, 1842.

In Convention of Senators Elect.

At 10 o'clock, the Convention was called to order by Mr. Kavanagh, on whose motion Mr. Bennett of Oxford was called to the chair.

On motion a message was sent to the Governor informing him that a quorum of Senators elect was in attendance, ready to be qualified and enter upon the discharge of their duties. The Governor returned for answer, that he would forthwith be present in the Senate Chamber and administer to the members elect the oaths of office required by the Constitution.

The Governor having attended to that duty and withdrawn, on motion of Mr. Delesdernier, a Committee consisting of Messrs. Delesdernier, Smith and Goodwin was appointed to receive, sort and count the votes for President of the Senate. The Committee having attended to this duty, report the

Whole number of votes,	26
Necessary to a choice	14
Samuel H. Blake has	22
John Otis	3
Merrill Clough	1

Samuel H. Blake having received a majority of all the votes, was declared duly elected President. The President rose and addressed the Senate as follows:

Senators—I thank you for the honor you have conferred on me. I have no experience in the discharge of the duties your partiality has assigned me. I can therefore only promise perfect impartiality and the exercise of that talent God has vouchsafed to me—relying always upon the courtesy of your honorable Body to excuse mistakes and pardon my deficiencies.

On motion, a Committee was appointed to receive, sort, and count the votes for Secretary; who having attended to that duty, reported that Jeremiah Haskell was duly elected, (having received 22 out of 26 votes.) and having been qualified by A. R. Nichols, Esq. entered upon the discharge of his duties.

On motion, the Secretary was authorized to employ an assistant; who subsequently informed the Senate that he had employed Andrew T. Palmer, Esq. as his Assistant.

On motion, a Committee was appointed to receive, sort, and count the votes for Messenger; who reported that Willard Brackett was duly elected.

On motion of Mr. Eastman, Ordered, That a message be sent to the Governor and Council, informing them that the Senate is organized by the election of Hon. Samuel H. Blake, as President, Jeromiah Haskell, Esq. as Secretary, and Willard Brackett as Messenger. Mr. E. was entrusted with this message.

Mr. Humphrey was entrusted with a similar message to the House of Representatives.

The Secretary of State came in and laid before the Senate the list of votes given in the several towns, plantations, and cities in this State for Senators, at the September election, as returned to the Secretary's office, and the same were, on motion of Mr. Goodwin, referred to a Joint Select Committee, consisting of Messrs. Goodwin, Hanscomb, Kavanagh, Burleigh, Barnard, Leavitt, Bridgham, Elliot, Smith, and Somes on the part of the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Bridgham, Ordered, That the rules and orders of the last Senate be adopted as the Rules and Orders of the present Senate, until otherwise directed.

The Secretary of State laid before the Senate returns of votes given this year for Governor, as returned to the Secretary's office; and on motion of Mr. Bennett, the same was referred to a committee, consisting on the part of the Senate of Messrs. Bennett, Otis, Frye, Humphrey, and Bodwell.

Message was received from the House notifying the Senate of its organization by the election of Speaker and Clerk.

Message from the Governor transmitting the annual Reports of the Land Agent, of the Attorney General, and of the Adjutant General.

Also a message, relating to the printing of certain documents, for the use of the Legislature.

Also, a message, transmitting a Report in Council of the State of the vote on the proposed amendments to the Constitution, relative to the reduction of the members of the House of Representative &c; and the same was laid on the table, and 500 copies ordered to be printed for the use of the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Eastman, Ordered, That when the Senate adjourn, it adjourn to meet to-morrow morning at half past ten o'clock.—Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 5, 1842.

In Convention of the Members elect of the House of Representatives.

At 10 o'clock, A. M., the Convention was called to order by Mr Smart of Troy, on whose nomination Mr Dunn of Poland, was called to the Chair.

Messrs Cony of Augusta, Morse of Bath, Allard of Frankfort, Bradbury of Calais, and Pike of Litchfield, were appointed a Committee to examine the credentials of members, and ascertain if a quorum be present; who, having attended to the duty assigned them, reported that a quorum—192—is in attendance.

On motion of Mr. McDonald of Limerick, a message was sent to the Governor informing him that a quorum of the members elect of the House of Representatives is present, and that they are ready to take and subscribe the oaths required by the Constitution. Mr McDonald was charged with this message, and having attended to the duty assigned him, reported that the Governor returned for answer, that he would attend the Convention forthwith and administer the necessary oaths,

The Governor then came in, attended by the Council and heads of Executive Departments, preceded by the Sheriff of Kennebec county; and administered the

oaths required by the Constitution. The Governor and attendants having retired—

On motion of Mr Sewall of Oldtown, Messrs Sewall, Bartlett of Berwick, Muzzey of Bangor, Stevens of Thomaston, and Baker of Hallowell, were appointed a committee to receive, sort, and count the votes for Clerk. Having attended to the duty assigned them, they report the

Whole number of votes,	193
Necessary to a choice,	97
William Treby Johnson has	131
George C. Getchell	53
Scattering	9

Whereupon William T. Johnson was declared duly elected. The Clerk was then qualified by Asaph R. Nichols, Esq., and (Mr Dunn having vacated the Chair) presided until the organization was completed.

IN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion, a committee consisting of Messrs Bartlett of Berwick, Purington of Falmouth, Morse of Ellsworth, Muzzy of Bangor, and Diskey of Strong, was raised to receive, sort, and count the votes for Speaker. Having attended to the duty assigned them, they reported the whole number of votes 193

Necessary to a choice	97
Charles Andrews has	130
Freeman H. Morse	58
Scattering	5

Whereupon Charles Andrews was declared duly elected Speaker.

The Speaker then addressed the House as follows:

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:

With gratitude, I acknowledge the generous expression of your confidence and kindness which has designated me as the individual of your choice, to occupy the important position of presiding over your deliberations.

In signifying my acceptance of the trust, allow me to say that it is not without a distrust of my ability, to acceptably perform its duties; but with the fullest assurance of your aid and co-operations, I shall endeavor to devote what little of talent I have, coupled with unremitting industry, to the furtherance of the important purposes for which you are assembled And while I consider myself under deep obligations to you, personally, for this mark of your regard, I can but consider ylso, that you are the Representatives of a numerous constituency, whose varied interests require your prompt attention, and of a state whose interesting situation in more than one point of view, cannot fail of calling into action at once your wisdom, your prudence your economy. In the transaction of all Legislative business confided to your care, in the protection of the honor and dignity of the State, as well as in guarding and fostering its important and growing interests, you can at all times command my undivided attention.

On motion of Mr Osgood, a message was sent to the Governor informing him that the House is organized by the election of Charles Andrews as Speaker, and William T. Johnson as Clerk. Mr Osgood was charged with this message.

On motion of Mr Otis of St. George, it was ordered, that when the House adjourn, it adjourn to meet at half past two o'clock this afternoon.—Adjourned.

AFTERNOON.

On motion of Mr Dunn of Poland, Ordered, That the Rules and Orders of the last House of Representatives be the Rules and Orders of this House until otherwise ordered, and that the Messenger be directed to furnish the members with one copy each.

Joint order from the Senate appointing a joint select committee to examine the returns of votes for Governor given at the late annual election, as returned to the Secretary's office, came up and was passed in concurrence. The House joined Messrs Greene of Saco, Goff of Minot, Smith of Warren, Tuck of Sedgwick, Eastman of Wesley, Swan of Gardiner, Caldwell of Anson, Dana of Fryeburg, Muzzy of Bangor, White of Montville, Baxter of Wilton, Crocker of Foxcroft, and Pierce of Houlton.

On motion of Mr McDonald, Ordered, That the House hold but one session a day until otherwise ordered, and that the standing hour of adjournment be to ten o'clock of each morning.

The Secretary of State laid before the House the annual and special Reports of the Bank Commissioners—and also the annual Report of the Inspectors of the Insane Hospital.

A message was received from the Senate, informing the House that the Senate is organized by the election of President and Secretary, and is now ready to proceed with the Legislative business.—Adjourned.

☞ We are requested to give notice that an adjourned meeting of the Court of County Commissioners will be held at the Court House on Friday, the 14td inst.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 3.

"THE PLAN OF FINANCE." The debate on this subject begins already to flag.

Mr. Huntington, of Connecticut, spoke against the scheme, with the most unreserved condemnation. It also appeared, in the course of his remarks, that he bore no very good will towards the President, and that the impracticable bank bills, passed at the late session, and arrested by Mr. Tyler, would in his opinion, have brought us out of all our difficulties.

Mr Huntington objected chiefly and strongly to those features of the scheme which placed the whole public treasure and the appointment of all the officers of the exchequer under executive control.

Mr. Rates is to speak on the subject tomorrow.

In the House, Mr. Cooper introduced Mr. Russell, elected to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Black, of Pa. who was qualified and took his seat.

The Question of Reference.—Mr W. C. Johnson being entitled to the floor rose and stated that he was in favor of refering the part of the Message to the Committee of Ways and Means as it was proper to be referred to it in the preset exigencies of the public treasury.

Mr J. C. Clark said he did not rise to make a speech on this question. God forbid. He moved the previous question.

Mr Clifford asked a call of the House, and 198 members answered to their names.

Mr Fillmore then modified his motion so as to refer so much of the Message to the Committee on Manufactures as refered to a 'discriminating tariff and manufactuers.'

The previous question was seconded, 88 voting in the affirmative, and 88 in the negative—the Speaker giving the casting vote in the affirmative.

The question was then taken, which was, 'shall the maine question be now put,' and decided by yeas and nays as follows—yeas 101, nays 97.

The question then came up on Mr Atherton's amendment, which was to strike out 'Manufactures,' and insert 'Ways and Means,' and was lost, yeas 96, nays 104.

The main question was then put, and carried *in the affirmative.*

A motion was then made that the House adjourn.

Previous to putting the question, the Speaker presented a report on the Coast Survey.

The motion of the adjournment was then withdrawn, and the balance of the President's Message was refered without debate. Adj.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, JANUARY 11, 1842.

We lay before our readers this week the Message of Gov. Fairfield. It is short, energetic and straightforward in its recommendation. It will be received with pleasure by the mass of our citizens, and command an approval, wider than that of party, for the unswerving confidence, which it manifests throughout, in the honesty and intelligence of the people. Plain truths are told in a plain way, and they are left to have their legitimate effect upon the popular mind. His opinions and feelings upon the various important subjects which he discusses are evidently the honest dictates of his own mind rather than the teachings of a spirit of demagogism, and he has not doubted the capacity of the people to ascertain the right or their virtue to approve it. We are inclined to think that this will be one of the most popular Messages that has over emanated from the Executive of Maine.

Both branches of the Legislature organized without delay, and commenced business with a will. To show the difference between the present and the last Legislature, it may be well to remember that last year the Governor's Message was not sent in until Jan. 15th, this year it was sent in on the 7th. We predict a short session.

Our acknowledgments are due Hon. N. S. LITTLEFIELD, Representative in Congress from this District, for the reception of various and valuable public Documents.

Mr. Mangum, the ultra whig Senator from N. Carolina, in debate on the fiscal scheme of the President, confessed the following most important facts:—

That the prosperity of the country, which the whigs declared to have been destroyed by the democratic policy, was a fictitious and dishonest prosperity, based on fiction, fraud and money borrowed on false pretences. That banks were always, in his estimation, dangerous institutions and liable to abuse, more particularly a national bank, That the sub-Treasury was a harmless institution, and that he himself was of opinion, though he opposed it, that the clamor against it was false, frivolous, and sinister. That the banks vetoed at the last session, would have been impracticable, or if practicable mischievous. That the establishment of a national bank would have increased the distress of the country, and expedited the downfall of the local institutions. That the whig victory, at the late election, was carried by false promises and false clamor. That the reforms, and the benefits, and the relief promised by the whigs, in case they were put in the Government, were deceitfully, or foolishly, or ignorantly promised. That for his own part, he never believed that the whig panacea—a National Bank—would do anything except to aggravate all the disorders and embarrassments of the country. That the frightful distresses, the more fearful apprehensions of the country, the proneness to tergiversation in politics, and treachery in commerce, and infidelty everywhere, is all owing to the effects of inflated paper credits, and Government interference with the currency.

These things are all stated substantially, or in words in Mr. Mangum's very able oration, and all well illustrated and defended.

From the Augusta Age of Thursday.

ARRIVAL OF GOV. FAIRFIELD.

Governor Fairfield arrived in town yesterday, and took possession of his old quarters at the Augusta House. He will probably be declared elected and sworn into office to-day.

The Governor was received without parade, that course being deemed more consonant to his own feelings, and more worthy of the spirit of the Democracy, at once true to itself and considerate of others, and too proud for either adulation or triumph.

The peculiar circumstances would have excused some public demonstrations of joy. The insulting treatment of Gov. Fairfield after his honorable defeat in 1840, when he divided the popular suffrage in a poll of ninety thousand votes; commencing with the disrespect shown him as Commander-in-Chief, at a review of a body of Kennebec troops, immediately after the election; followed up by the firing of guns upon the last day of the session of his Council; and crowned and consummated by the extraordinary conduct of R. H. Vose, late President of the Senate; could not fail to be remembered upon the occasion of his return to the Capitol, and to give a keenness to the feelings of pleasure, animating the breasts of the great mass of the people. A proper restraint upon the expression of these feelings, was however due to the Governor, due to the great body of his political opponents who have uniformly discountenanced those who were guilty of personal disrespect towards him, and due finally, to the tolerant genius of Democracy.

The return of Gov. Fairfield to the Capitol, and his re-instatement in the office of Chief Magistrate, by a majority so triumphant and overwhelming, ought not to be viewed, however, in its merely personal aspect, as the vindication of an honest, fearless and able man, temporarily driven from the public service, by clamor and fraud. It is an event of higher moment and involves greater consequences. It makes the renewed ascendancy of correct principles, re-establishes confidence in the intelligence of the people, that shows how transitory is that power, which is bottomed upon nothing better than empty profession and and hollow promises. The triumph of September, was not the triumph of Gov. Fairfield, but the triumph of the sound and honest Republican feeling of the State. It may have been accelerated and augmented by the personal popularity of the man, but it was substantially, the triumph of principle. As such, it teaches lessons, which neither the victors, nor the vanquished in strife, ought to disregard.

NICHOLAS BIDDLE and a number of his fellow swindlers have been indicted by the Gtand Jury of Philadelphia, on a charge of fraud. The most vigorous attempts were being made at the last accounts from Philadelphia, to quash the indictment, and we presume that they will be crowned with the completest success. Who expects, in these days, to see justice done on great criminals?—Had Mr. Biddle and his coadjutors been engaged in some petty swindling affair, had they stolen bread to save themselves from starvation. they would have been in the penitentiary long ago.—There is plenty *law* for the poor, but no *justice* is done when the rich commit crimes.—*Nantucket Islander.*

TEXAS has by treaty agreed to a "mutual right of search" with England for the suppression of the slave trade. The Federal papers, in noticing this fact, take the occasion to observe that they cannot see why we should not grant the same privilege to England. Probably not: they enjoyed the same obtuseness before and during the last war. We shall soon have the proposition from Webster, accompanied by a long document to prove is propriety.—*Republican Journal.*

The city governments of Boston and Albany celebrated, the last week, the opening of the Great Western Rail Road with much parade. The Rail Road cars left Boston at 7 A. M. and arrived at Albany at 7 P. M. of the same day—a distance of 250 miles in 12 hours. They now travel from Boston to Buffalo, 550 miles in 24 hours. Think of that.—*R. Journal.*

A schooner lately cleared from Boston for Africa, the first of this month, with an assorted cargo of rum, gunpowder, and missionaries. Yankee notions, truly!—*Journal.*

THE VETO POWER.

Mr. Clay, who has been remakably reserved since the commencement of the session, owing in part to ill health, and in part to his sore defeat, has at length taken the field. In the Senate, on the 28th ult., he gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill, limiting the Executive in the exercise of the veto power. This attempt to "head Capt. Tyler" will hardly succeed.—*Daville (Va.) Star.*

THE ISSUE.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston Post, alluding to the discussion in Congress relative to the Tariff, says:—

"I am not one of those who suppose that those who are loud in advocating the resuscitation of the old exploded Tariff system are actuated by a regard for the interests of the manufacturers in the first instance. *Their motive is, to rally the parties on a new ground by raising a hue and cry about the protection of domestic industry.* It all looks to the next Presidential election. The Federalists wish to avoid, in their contest with the Democracy, the overwhelming and damning issue of 'Bank, or no Bank.'"

☞ The New York Standard states that Mr. Preston, of South Carolina, has declared his readiness to vote for the repeal of the Distribution Act, for the passage of which he voted at the Extra Session. His alleged reason for a change of position is, that he is of opinion that we are to have a war with England, and shall want all our resources to meet it.

"CAPT. TYLER."—The Alexandria Gazette says that President Tyler was the commander of a company of volunteers in the last war; and that at home he is generally known as "Capt. Tyler."

EX-GOVERNOR SHANNON has consented to again be a candidate for Governor in the State of Ohio, if nominated by the Democratic Convention which is to meet to-morrow.

☞ Those who are in the habit of writing on the margin of newspapers, had better look out. The Postmaster General has recently issued a Circular, strictly forbidding the practice, so far as to prohibit even the writing of a word, and instructing his deputies to take cognizance of any infraction of the law, and enforce the full penalty of the same.—*North Star.*

THE LANDING OF THE PILGRIMS.

The celebration of the Landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, is represented as having been more than usually interesting. Among the distinguished gentlemen attending was Ex-Governor Morton, to whom the following allusion is made in the account of the proceedings at the dinner, as given in the memorial:

After some reference to the pilgrim name and descent, public services and honors of Governor Morton, who was present by invitation, the following toast was announced:

The Family Name. Still familiar among us, ancient and honorable, borne by the master of the first free school, by the author of New England's Memorial, and by the Governor of the Commonwealth in 1840.

This toast was responded to by Governor Morton at length. He adverted to the characteristic qualities of our Fathers, and to our obligations to cherish their memories, to respect their characters, and to make them our objects of imitation.

BEAR IN KENNEBEC. A Bear was killed last week near the Worromontogus Pond, in the eastern part of the town of Augusta. The animal was see the night before, and the morning was tracked by a party through a thick swamp to his den in a rocky *ledge*. They could not see him very distinctly, but fired several times, wounding him severely, and at last put ball through his brain. The passage to him was so narrow that it was difficult to get him out, but Mr. Peaslee went in after him, and succeeded in getting him out, *Putnam Fashion.* The meat of the bear weighed 157 lbs., and was at Augusta, on Christmas day at nine pence a pound.

DIVORCES. At the late term of the S. J. Court in Waldo County, there were *seven* applications for *divorces*, *five* of which were granted.

MARRIED.

In Andover, by Rev. Ansel Hubbard, Mr. Edward A. Boyd, and Miss Sarah B. Farrington.

DIED.

In Fryeburg, Mr. Richard Clement, Register of Deeds, aged 44.

In Protland, Mr. David Ross, aged 88 years.

In Harrison, Rev. Joseph Searle, aged 52.

In Wells, Capt. William Eaton, aged 86, a Revolutionary soldier.

In Turner, July 13th Lydia Alice, aged 4 years 9 months.—2d inst. Earl Benton, 10 months, only children of Earl and Alice Blossom.

Oxford Convention of Teachers and Friends of Education.

ON the first inst. a Convention of teachers and friends of education was held at Buckfield Village, when an association was formed under the above title.

Except the time taken up in organizing the Convention, the day was spent in a free discussion of subjects connected with school keeping. The following subjects received attention,—Importance and means of giving instruction on the Morals,—best method of teaching the branches usually taught in common Schools,—best method of governing Schools.

The next meeting of the Convention will be held in the School house near Bretton's Mills in Livermore, at ten o'clock A. M. on Saturday, the 22d inst. An Address is expected on the occasion. All persons are cordially invited to attend.

WILLIAM H. HAYFORD, Clerk.

January, 1842.

Caution.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing a Note of hand given by the subscriber to Edward McAllaster, bearing date Dec. 1, 1841, promising to pay twenty dollars in sixty days from date, as I have received no value therefor, and deny paying said Note.

GILMAN THAYER.

Minot, January 8th, 1842. 3*36

Administratrix's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of a license from the Probate Court for the County of Oxford, the subscriber will sell at Public Auction at her dwelling house on the premises, on *Saturday, the twelfth day of February next, at one o'clock P. M.*, so much of the real estate lately belonging to SAMUEL BARTLETT late of Rumford, in said county, deceased, including the reversion of the widow's dower if necessary, as will produce the sum of one hundred and seventy-five dollars, for the payment of the just debts of said deceased, charges of admistration and incidental charges.

SARAH J. BARTLETT, *Administratrix.*

Rumford, Jan. 4th, 1842. 3w36

Guardian's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of a License from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, there will be exposed for sale, at public Auction, or private sale, on the tenth day of February next, at ten o'clock A. M., at the dwelling house of the subscriber in Turner, all the real estate belonging to Jane Millett, minor child and heir of Israel Millett late of said Turner, deceased. Said estate consists of one half of the homested of David H. Millett late of said Turner, deceased, subject to the widows dower therein.

ELISHA GILMORE. Guardian.

Turner, Jan'y 4th, 1841. 3*36

Guardian's Sale.

BY virtue of License from the Probate Court of the County of Oxford, I shall sell at public Auction on Saturday, the twelfth day of February next at ten o'clock A. M, the Real Estate of Moses Butterfield of Sumner, Lunatic, consisting of his homested Farm in Sumner, in said County, consisting of one hundred and fifty acres or more, with a good Farm House, Barn, and other out buildings thereon;—Also said Butterfield's interest in the Farm in Woobstock occupied by Beniah Dow. Also his interest in a Pew in the North Paris Meeting House. At the same time will be sold about fifteen tons of English hay, a lot of Wheat and Corn, and a lot of Farming tools. Sale at the House on said homested at the time above mentioned unless previously disposed of at private sale.

NATH'L. O. RYERSON, Guardian.

Sumner, Jan'y 5, 1842. 3*36

Collector's Notice,—USHER.

NOTICE is hereby given to the resident and non-resident proprietors and owners of land and other taxable property in the town of Usher in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, that the same are taxed in bills committed to me for the year 1840, and remain unpaid as follows, viz:—

Resident Names.	No. of Poll.	No. of Lot.	No. Division.	No. of Range	No. of Acres.	Poll Tax	Estate and Increase.	Sum Total.
		6	1	10	100			
James Durgin	1	5		A	100	55	1,62	2,17
W. McKeen	1	19			100	55	62	1,17
	1					55	40	
		20			25		23	
		22			25		15	
		23			25		18	
		25			25		14	
		26			25		15	
		27			25		14	
		28			25		14	
		29			25		15	
		30			25		18	
		31			25		22	
		3			100		96	
		2	2	1	100		73	
Z. McAllister,		4	2	4	100		96	19,37
		5	2	4	100		68	
		1	1	11	100		1,17	
		4	1	10	100		73	
		5	1	9	50		36	
		6	2	2	58		1,09	
		3			100		72	
		6			100		6,5	
		14			100		4,37	
		17			100		73	
		18			100		87	
		19			50		36	
		1			50		36	
		2	2	5	100		36	
		4	2	5	100		29	
		111	1	by Sherman	100		58	
		102	1	by Sherman	100		58	
		110	1	by Sherman	100	4	58	
W. M'Allister		11			3	55	3	58
Non Resident Names.								
Benj. Guile		16			100		89	89
Simon Lord		1	2	2	100		56	37
Wm. Beals		6	1	5	45			55.
		7	1	2	60		66	
		7	1	4	60		65	
Moses Pettee		4	1	3	60		46	
		4	1	3	100		1,82	
		2	1	4	100		53	
		25	Letter	D	25		8	
		33	Letter	D	75		51	
		32	Letter	D	100		7	
		31	Letter	D	100		5	
Unknown		0	Letter	D	75		5	
		29	Letter	D	25		1	
		24	Letter	D	20		5	
		105	1	by Sherman	100		4	
		109	1	by Sherman	100		10	
		99	1	by Sherman	100		7	
		90	1	by Sherman	101		15	
		89	1	by Sherman	100		6	
		114	1	by Sherman	100		7	
		4	21	3	100		72	
		Gore			150		3,51	
		105	1	by Sherman	100		23	
		1	3	D	100		3,70	
		2	3	D	100		3,12	
		3	1	9	100		1,90	
		90	1	by Sherman	100		78	
		88	1	by Sherman	100		78	
		3	2	3	100		1,47	
		3	2	4	100		1,17	
		114	1	by Sherman	100		39	
		1	2	5	50		2,44	
		99	1	by Sherman	100		39	
		89	1	by Sherman	100		39	

And unless said taxes and all necessary intervening charges are paid to me on or before the second day of May next, I shall proceed to sell at Public Auction, at the Store of Wm. H. Rand, in said Usher, at ten o'clock A. M. so much of the above described property as shall be sufficient to discharge said taxes and costs.

JAMES McALLISTER,

Collector of the town of Usher for the year 1840.

January 1, 1842. 3 36

Collector's Notice,—ANDOVER.

NOTICE is hereby given to the resident and non-resident proprietors and owners of land in the town of Andover, County of Oxford, and State of Maine, that they are taxed in bills committed to me to collect for the years 1838 and 1839, viz:—

	Range, No. of Lot.	Com. Shares, Division.	No. of Acres.	Value.	Deft Highway Tax, 1838.	Total.
1838.						
One common share to be drawn on lot	6 2	1	120	15	21	21
One do. drawn on	22		120	15	21	21.
N. Merrill	7 3		50	25		
do Interval			8¼	43	52	53
do			100	56		
1839						
W. Bridges		1	120	15	13 13	26
N. Merrill	7 3		50	25		
do Interval			8¼	45	1,04 92	1,96
do			200	56		
Unk. east side	1 6	1	200	56		
do undivided right to be drawn in	22 1	east 1	120	15	56	56
Unknown	6 2	1 1	120	15	13	13
do	22 1	east 1	120	15	13	13

Notice is further given, that unless said taxes and all intervening charges are paid to me the subscriber, on or before the first day of June next, so much of said land as will be necessary to pay the same, will be sold at public Auction at the house of Silvanus Poor, jr. in said Andover at ten o'clock A. M.

SILVANUS POOR, JR. Collector.

Andover, January 6, 1842. 3 36

Emancipation.

THE undersigned gives notice to the public, that he has given to his minor son, Daniel Thompson, Jr. his time from this date untill he shall be twenty-one years of age, and therefore disclaims all right to his earning in future; from which earnings said Daniel is to support himself DANIEL THOMPSON.

Buckfield, January 1, 1842. 3 36

Guardian's Sale.

BY virtue of License from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, I shall sell at public Auction on Saturday, the twelfth day of February next, at ten o'clock A. M. at my dwelling house in Paris, if not previously disposed of at private sale, all the interest which Samuel R. Carter, a minor and heir of Timo. J. Carter, late of Paris, deceased, has in and to a certain Farm in Waterford, in said County, and the same whereon Charles Billings now lives.

ARABELLA CARTER, Guardian.

Paris, January 7, 1842. 3 36

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

JOHN BISBEE,

late of Turner, in the County of Oxford deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to AMBROSE BISBE.

Leeds, Jan. 4th, 1842. 3w36.

THE subscriber gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

NATHAN HOLLIS,

late of Hartford in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to ZURY ROBINSON.

Sumner, Jan. 4, 1842. 3w36

G. J. ORDWAY,

NORWAY-VILLAGE,

OFFERS to the public a large and select assortment of Goods on terms and at prices which cannot fail of satisfying the Purchaser.

AMONGST HIS STOCK IS THE FOLLOWING:—

Broad Cloths.
- Sup. Lon. Wool Blk.
- " Inv. Green,
- " Indigo Blue,
- " Olive Green,
- " Adelaid,
- " Russell Brown,
- " Mixed.

Cassimeres.
- " Wool Blk.
- " Indigo Blue,
- " Drab,
- " Fancy milled,
- " Diamond and
- " Mixed

Black Ribb'd Doeskin, Stockingnet, Buckskin, Satinet, Felled Cloth; Rich fig'd and plain Velvet, Silk and Satin VESTINGS. Cashmere, Fancy, Valencia and com. do.

Heavy blk and blue blk Silk Velvet. Plain blk and blue blk Satin, for Vests or Stocks.

Brocade, Satin, Lasting and Horn Coat Buttons, latest fashion Gilt do. do. Metal Susp. and Strap do. Satin, Horn, Lasting, Elsler and Cine Gilt Vest Buttons.

Silk Cord and Braids; Cotton and Worsted do. do. Fine Eng. and com. Selecia; Canvas, Padding, Silk, Twist, and other trimmings for

TAILORS' USE.

Watered Ducasses, Orleans Cloth, Fig'd Alpacca's, Merino's, Alpines & Camletteens, For Ladies' Cloaks.

Plain and rich fig'd Alpines for Dresses, blk blue blk and fancy colors; blk, blue blk and fancy col'd Silks for do. French and Eng. Marinos; plain and rich fig'd all wool Mouse lain De Lain, Chine style, C. & W. do. Saxony, Chine style of real French Prints. English and French Prints suited to the season.

Full and half Mourning do. some of beautiful style.

Fancy, Silk, Laina, Merino, Edinboro, Chally, M. D. Laine and Highland Shawls, some of the latter of the importation of 1838, a much nicer article than the importations of the last two years.

Yellow and white Eng. Flannel; Heavy red twilled do. for Shirts or childrens dresses; Domestic do. fine and com. Cotton and Wool and Cotton do.

Heavy unbleached Sheeting, very fine do. Extra fine and com. bleached do. White and brown Linen; Linen Lawns, very fine and com.; Hemstitched Linen C. Hdfs. Im. do. fine Linen do. Twilled and plain Silk do.; Fancy Silk, Laina, Chally, Raw Silk and M. D. Laine dress Hdfs.

Black Italian Cravats, 36 and 38 in.; Verona do. Blk Silk Hdfs.; Fancy and Bandanna do. Flag and Cotton Bandannas; India Rubber, Worsted, and Nett Braces.

Ladies and Gents col'd and blk Kid Gloves; Ladies Lt. Dress do. Plain blk and white Silk, Mohair and Cotton do. Gents Buckskin and Woolen do. Cotton & Worsted Hose. Virginia and Cotton and white and col'd 1/2 do. for Gents.

Beltings; Bonnet Silks; Bonnet Ribbons of latest style; Cap do. Blk Silk Lace and blk Lace Veils, Cotton Lace; blk Lace Edging; Plain Blond Net, Square, Figured & Lyons Lace. Swiss Muslin, Book do. Bishop Lawn; Jaconett, Fine and com. white Cambric, check Cambric and Corded Muslin.

Cambric Edgings and Insertions; Fillet Gr. Edgings; Wire and Point do. Gimp inserting Quilling; R. R. Cap Lace, Green Barage and Emb'd Green Veils; Foundation; Bonnet Wire; Wire Taste.

Col'd Cambrics, Corded Robes, Satin Jeans, Round and Flat Lacetts, Piping Cord, Col'd and white Sewing Cotton; Mixed white and unbleached Knitting do.

Bed Ticking and Bed Tick; Quality and Furniture Binding; Linen and twilled Cotton Tapes, col'd do. Tabby Velvet; Scarlet and Green Bombazette; Woollen R. R. Hdfs.

Scotch Gingham; Brown Linen Table Covers; col'd & Cotton do. Russia Diaper; Copperplate and Furniture, Worsted Check, Domestic do. Striped Shirting, Factory Yarn White and col'd Woollen do. White and colored Wadding, Batting, Zeesher Worsteds; Working Canvas, School do. White and Yellow.

Zeesher Needles, Hemming & Sons, Blunts, Betweens and Sharps; Paper and Pound Pins; Round and square boxes Hooks and Eyes; Knitting and Netting Needles.

Pearl Buttons; Taylors blk Spool Cotton 200 yds. Metallic do. do. Eyelet and Straybacks; Floss Gutton; Silver and Brass Thimbles. Turtle, Shell and Horn Side and Twist Combs, Ivory fine do. Eng. dressing do.

Toilet Glasses; Cologne, Macassar and Bear's Oil; Clothes, Hair and Tooth Brushes; Tooth Powder; Court Plaster; Indellible Ink, Blue, Black and Red do.

Victoria col'd, Irish Harp and common Sealing Wax; Wafers; Sand, Sand Boxes; Glass, Screw top, Wedgwood, common and Pocket Inkstands; Motto Seales.

Prince Albert, Victoria, Queen's Own, Harrison, Commercial, Long Falcon, Stationers Hall, Mitchells, Gillots, Wendals, Neglus Ultra and other Steel Pens; Russia Quills.

Writing, Letter and Billet Paper, of all discriptions; Visiting Cards; Playing do.; Paper folders; Letter Stamps.

Silver Pencil Cases and Leads for Pencils; German Silver Pencil Cases and Combs; Lead and Slate Pencils; Slates large and small; Writing Book; Blank and Note do.

Red Blotting Paper; Razors; Penknives; Pocket Combs; Wallets; Metallic Razor Strops; Shaving Boxes & Brushes Dissected Puzzles, a pretty article for Christmas or New Years' presents; Ivory Chessmen; Pearl Counters; Camel's hair Pencils; Water Colors, &c. &c.

China, Crockery and Glass Ware.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, DYE STUFFS.

Large assortment of BRUSHES for Painters use; house, hearth Desk, Horse, Clothes and Shoe do; Entry & Chaise Matts.

FEATHERS, No. 1 & 2, and Feather Dusters

HARD AND HOLLOW WARE.

AND

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

W. I. Goods & Groceries.

Nov. 22d, is3 ewtf 29

THEODORA MERRILL

HAS just returned from Boston, and offers a beautiful assortment of

MOUSSEN DE LAINES, ALPINES, SAXONY CLOTHS, CALICOES,

From eleven to thirty cts. per yard.

Silk & Cotton Velvet.

SHAWLS; GLOVES; TRIMMINGS for Gentlemen's Clothes.

Dress & Bonnet Silk.

CLOAK CLOTHS.

A splendid assortment of RIBBONS, LACES, and a variety of smaller articles at low prices.

Miss M. will keep Bonnets on hand and make to order.

Oxford, Nov. 1841. tf 27

FLORENCE BONNETS,

LATEST FALL PATTERN, AND FASHIONABLE STYLE OF TRIMMINGS,

FOR sale as low as they can be purchased in Portland, by G. J. ORDWAY.

Norway Village, Nov. 22d, 1841. isepdw29

APPLES WANTED.

WANTED, 100 bushels, best grafted Apples. Inquire of W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway, Nov. 8, 1841.—tf 27

LAWYER'S DOCKET, REVISED STATUTES OF MAINE,

BLANKS and Blank Books for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, by W. E. GOODNOW.

Nov. 8, 1841.—tf 27

THE LION OF THE DAY.

THE OLD DUTCH OR GERMAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

TO the Citizens of the United States and the Canadas is respectfully submitted this Directory to the means for regaining that which has been partially, and in some instances, totally lost.

What blessing should be prized above that of health, and who knows better how to prize the blessing, than those who have been deprived of it? It is an old adage, (and one that contains a wise injunction,) "in time of peace, prepare for war." We should in time of Health prepare for the attacks of that stealthy lurking foe, Disease. It would be wisdom to observe his movements, to scan well the form in which he approaches, and then to meet him with those means which are calculated to effect his overthrow. Those means are now before this enlightened and intelligent community. They are accessible to the poor as well as the rich, and I trust that those who regard the Constitution of man as one of the finest specimens of Divine workmanship, and the Laws by which that System is governed, and directed, as originating in no other than in the counsels of Heaven, will so far obey the injunctions of the latter as to provide the best sal guard for the former.

It is with the most flattering recommendations, subscribed by most eminent Medical gentlemen, not only in this Country but also in Europe; that I offer this valuable Medicine to this American People.

Time and fo l opportunity for a fair and impartial trial have placed the Lion of the Day beyond the brand of Imposition, Humbug, Quackery, &c.

This Pill is composed of extracts from nine parts of the vegetable kingdom, (being entirely free from any drug of a deleterious nature,) and adapted *particularly* to the cleansing of the Stomach, Blood, and the various secretions of the Human System, Billious Fevers, and Cholic, Fever and Ague, Jaundice, Scarlet Rash, Dispepsia, Heartburn, Costiveness, Asthma, and Liver Complaint have been cured, by using these Pills according to the directions accompanying each box.

It is not intended that this Medicine is a cure for all Diseases to which the human system is liable.

Many efforts have been made to compound a Medicine which would cure all Diseases, but have *failed*. Those Diseases enumerated above, are within the power of these Pills and a sure cure or relief is warranted.

Price 37 1-2 cents.

Paris Hill, H. HUBBARD; South Paris, Otis H. Paine; North Paris, Houghton & Bisbee; Norway, E. C. Shrickley, Wm. E. Goodnow; Oxford, Joseph Chaffin, Seth C. Lase, Leonard Brown; Livermore, Job Haskell; East Livermore, Thomas Hackell, Jr.; Livermore Falls, Kimball & Walker; Canton, Joseph Holland, John Heurery; Dixfield, Charles L. Curtis; East Rumford, Alvin Bolster; Rumford Center, D. K. Kempp, Joshua Grafton; Rumford Point, Otis C. Bolster; Bethel, Elias M. Carter, Washington Bray; Rumford Falls, Charles S. Winslow. eply16

DR. SEARS'

UNIVERSAL SANGUINARIAN,

Or: Blood-Root Pills.

THESE truly Vegetable Pills are eminently useful in all cases where Physic is required. They operate more effectually upon the LIVER and BILIARY DUCTS, than any ever before offered to the public. They consequently set the Bile, which is the natural Physic of the system at liberty, thus removing costiveness, curing Dyspepsia, liver complaint, indigestion, Dropsy, and all other diseases which depend on an impure state of the BLOOD. In point of economy as well as efficacy, these Pills are without a rival as the price for a box of thirty pills is only twenty-five cents. They are warranted to be composed of the very best materials. For certificates o cures and further particulars see bill of directions, which accompanies each Box.

☞All persons who sell the genuine article will be furnished with a Certificate of Agency signed by the proprietor in his own hand writing.

All orders and communications may be directed to BLASDEL & THURSTON, East Thomaston, the present proprietors.

AGENTS *for the BLOOD-ROOT PILLS in Oxford County:*

HIRAM HUBBARD, and THOMAS CROCKER, Paris Hill; O. B. Paine, SouthParis; L. Washburn, North Paris; W. E. Goodnow, Norway; L. S. Bumpas, and S. Myrick, Hebron; O. Taylor, Oxford; J. H. Wardwell, Rumford Corner; O. C. Bolster Rumford Point; Graham, Rumford; J. C. Kimball, Bethel Hill; J. & W. Stephens, Greenwood; C. Howe, Sumner; Wm Walker, Peru; A. Cole & Co., Buckfield; P. Clark, Mitchell & Bradford, Turner; J. M. Deshon, Canton; J. Coolidge, A. Hobbs, and L. Waterman, Livermore; C. H. Coolis, Minot. 1y10

THE MOST HIGHLY APPROVED MEDICINE NOW IN GENERAL USE FOR COUGHS, COLDS, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

THE Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam is believed to be deservedly the most popular Medicine ever known in America, for Coughs, Cold, Asthma or Phthsic, Consumption, and Whooping Cough, and Pulmonary affections of every kind.

The Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam has been very extensively used for about fifteen years; and its reputation has been constantly increasing. So universally popular has this article become that it may now be considered as a standard article in a large part of the United States and British Provinces. Many families keep it constantly by them, considering it the most safe as well as certain remedy for the above complaints. The Proprietors have received, and are receiving numerous recommendations from many of our best Physicians, who make use of it in the practice. The names of a few individuals who have given their testimony in favor of this article are here subjoined, and for a more full account see the envelope to the bottle.

Doct. Amory Hunting,	Doct. Samuel Morrill,
" Truman Abel,	" Timothy Bayles,
" Jere. Ellsworth,	" Albert Guild.

CERTIFICATES.

From Dr. Thomas Brown.

Messrs. Lowe & Reed, Gent,—The Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, has been extensively used, in the section of the country where I reside, for several years past, and has justly acquired a high reputation in consumptive complaints. So far as my knowledge extends, it has never disappointed the reasonable expectation of those who have it.

THOMAS BROWN, M. D.

Concord, N. H., May 11, 1831.

Messrs. Reed, Wing & Cutler, Gentlemen,—I feel it a duty I owe the public, and especially to hundreds of my fellow beings who are now suffering under different diseases of the lungs, to give you a statement of the good effects I have experienced from the use of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam. Having from my youth up been troubled with different complaints of the lungs, such as spating of blood, a dry troublesome cough, frequently hoarseness, with several fits of coughing, and indeed all the symptoms of consumption, and from time to time I have consulted several eminent physicians, and have taken much medicine, but I received little or no relief, and at last they told me there was no help for me; that my case was beyond their medicines. In the spring of 1827 I was advised by a friend to try the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam. I obtained two bottles, and on trial I was very much to find an sudden and effectual relief which it gave me, and after using it about five weeks all my complaints were entirely removed, and I was restored to good health. Since that time I have kept it constantly by me, in case of appearance of any of the above complaints.

I have known a large number of cases where all other medicines have failed of affording any relief, the Balsam was at length resorted to, and speedily effected a cure. I would therefore recommend to every person that has any of the above complaints, on their first appearance to take the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, which they will find a safe, convenient and positive cure. Respect'y yours, T. P. MERRIAM.

New Bedford, Mass., July 30, 1841.

☞ *Counterfeits.*—Beware of Imposition. Each genuine Bottle is enclosed in a *blue* wrapper, on which is a *yellow* Label, signed by WM. JOY'N. CUTLER. None other can be genuine of a later date than *December* 1839. The signature of SAMPSON REED will be continued for a short time.

The great celebrity of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam has been the cause of attempts to introduce spurious articles, which by partially assuming the name of the genuine, are calculated to mislead and deceive the public. Among these mixtures are "*Carter's Compound Pulmonary Balsam,*" "*American Pulmonary Balsam,*" "*Vegetable Pulmonary Balsame Syrup,*" "*Pulmonary Balsam*" *and others.* Purchasers should enquire for the true article by its whole name—THE VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM, and see that it has the marks and signatures of the genuine. Each bottle and seal is stamped "Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam."

For sale by REED, WING & CUTLER, (late Lowe & Reed) wholesale dealers in drugs, medicines, paints and dye stuffs, No. 54 Chauhant Street, Boston, and by Druggists and country merchants generally in New England, and in the principal places throughout the United States and British Provinces. Price 50 cents.

THOMAS CROCKER, Agent. eply16

THE RESURECTION, OR PERSIAN PILLS.

THESE Pills raise from the greatest weakness, distress and suffering, to a state of strength, health, and happiness. The name of these pills originated from the circumstance of the medicine being found only in the cemeteries of Persian This vegetable production being of a peculiar kind, led to experiments as to its medical qualities and virtues. In half a century it became an established medicine for the diseases of that country. The extract of this singular production was introduced into some parts of Europe in the year 1783, and used by many celebrated physicians in curing certain diseases, where all other medicines had been used in vain. Early in the year 1792, the extract was combined with a certain vegetable medicine imported from Dora Baez, in the East Indies, and formed into pills. The admirable effect of this compound upon the human system, led physicians and facilies into its general use. Their long established character, their universal and healing virtues, the detergent and cleansing qualities of their specific action upon the glandular part of the system, are such as will sustain their reputation and general use in the American Republic.

☞TO MOTHERS.☜

Messrs. E. Chase & Co.:

GENTS.—Hearing much said about the extraordinary effects of the **Resurection, or Persian Pills,** upon those about to become *Mothers,* we were induced to make a trial of them. My wife was at that time the mother of five children, and had suffered the most tedious and excruciating pains during and after her confinement of each. She had tried every means, and taken much medicine, but found little or no relief. She commenced taking the Persian Pills about three months before her confinement, (her health being very poor about that length of time previous,) and soon after was enabled, by their use, to attend to the cares of a mother to her family, until her confinement. At the time she commenced taking the Persian Pills, and for several weeks previous, she was afflicted with a dry, hard cough, and frequent, severe cramps, which the use of the Pills entirely removed, before using half a box. It is with great confidence that *we advise all the e about to become mothers, to make use of the* Persian Pills. All those that have taken them in our neighborhood, have got along in the same easy manner, and are about house in a few days. There does not appear to be half the danger of other difficulties setting in after confinement, where these Pills are taken. We unitedly say, let none neglect taking them, for they are in the reach of the poor as well as the rich. We are truly thankful that there is a remedy which bids fair to lessen the world of suffering, which many of them have to bear, and perhaps save the lives of thousands which otherwise would be lost.

Rochester, May 14, 1838: corner of Caledonia square, Edinburgh street. For further particulars, see subscribers.

S. ROBERTS,
A. O. ROBERTS.

General office of the United States, *E. CHASE & CO.* Rochester, N. Y.

General Agent for the State o Maine, *SAMUEL ADAMS,* Hallowell.

For sale by THOMAS CROCKER, Paris; HUBBARD & CLARK, South Paris; A. F. Cole & Co. Buckfield; W. H. Brettun, Livermore; Geo. Gage, Wilton; Stephen M. Marble, Poland; Nathan Perley, Gray Corner; John Higgins, P. M., Porter; Sewall Ely, Hiram; H. C. Bunnell, Fryeburg; Nehemiah Winslow, Windham (Upper Corner.) eoply1

The Largest—The Cheapest—The Best.

To every Man who wishes to Subscribe for the most Comprehensive and Unexceptionable Family Newspaper in the World.

A NEW VOLUME OF THE

UNIVERSAL YANKEE NATION

Will commence on the 1st of January, 1842 On entering the second year of its publication, it will be adorned with new type and embellishments, and improved in various ways so as to render it, as it is now, the LARGEST, also the most attractive paper in the world.

As an evidence of the popularity of this publication it is only necessary to state that in one short year from its commencement, it has attained the greater circulation than any other weekly newspaper in New England; and this too, without any of those expedients so often resorted to, in order to FORCE a large subscription, instead of laboring to deserve one

In announcing the second volume, the publishers do not, however, rely upon past popularity. It is their purpose to add to it some

NEW AND HIGHLY ATTRACTIVE FEATURES, which will be developed in due season. The fact that every thing published in this paper is made COMPLETE IN A SINGLE NUMBER, and that frequently ENTIRE BOOKS, fresh from the London press, are republished in its capacious columns, and that too without any material diminuation of other reading matter, it is one sufficient to recommend it to the notice of every one who estimates his reading by its intrinsic value, and not by the high prices which he pays for it.

TERMS. Single copy, 1 year, $3
Two copies, 1 year, to one address, 5
Three copies " " 7
Five copies, " " 10

Newsmen and Agents supplied at $4 per hundred. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

☞ Publisher throughout the U. S. who will give the above one or two insertions, and send a copy of their respective papers with the same MARKED, shall be furnished with the Universal Yankee Nation for one year, with or without theirs in exchange, as they may prefer.

Commissioner's Notice.

WE, having been appointed by the Judge of Probate, for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of

ENOCH CHASE,

late of Dixfield, in said County, deceased, whose estate is represented as insolvent; give notice that six months, commencing the 18th day of October last, have been allowed to the creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we will attend the service assigned us at the office of Isaac Randall, Esq., in Dixfield, on the 7th day of March, and the 16th day of April next

JOHN J. HOLMAN.
JOHN TUCKER

December 14th. 1841. 3w34

Notice of Foreclosure.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the twelfth day of December, A D, 1841, John Simmons, of Canton, in the County of Oxford, by his Deed of Mortgage of that date conveyed to me a tract of land situated in said Canton, being a part of breakage lots Nos nine and ten in the sixth range of lots on the West side of the River, in said Canton, containing forty acres more or less, with all the buildings thereon; for a more particular description of the premises, reference is had to the Deed before mentioned: The conditions of said Mortgage having been broken I claim to foreclose the same, and give this notice thereof accoording to the provisions of the Statute in such case made and provided.

EZEKIEL TREAT, Jr.

Canton, Dec 22, 1841. 3w34

20,000 lbs. WOOL.

WANTED BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

20,000 lbs.

CLEAN FLEECE WOOL,

For which Cash and the highest Market price will be paid, if delivered soon at our Store in Morton's Buildings, Congress Street.

BUTTERFIELD & SMALL.

JUST received a complete assortment of W. I. GOODS & GROCERIES, which they offer at wholesale and retail on exchange for LUMBER or approved credit.

Portland, June 21, 1840. tf 13

TIMOTHY LUDDEN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

TURNER-VILLAGE, Me.

A NATURAL REMEDY,

Suited to our constitutions, and competent to the cure of every curable disease, will be found in

Wright's Indian Vegetable PILLS,

Of the North American College of Health.

These extraordinary Pills are composed of Plants which grow spontaneously on our own soil; and are therefore, better adapted to our constitutions than medicines concerted from foreign drugs however well they may be compounded; and as the *INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS* are founded upon the principle that the human body is in truth

Subject to but one DISEASE,

viz: corrupt humors, and that said medicine cures this disease on

NATURAL PRINCIPLES,

by cleansing and purifying the body; it will be manifest that if the constitution be not entirely exhausted—a perseverance in their use, according to direction, is absolutely certain to drive disease of every name from the body.

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

will be found one of the best, if not the very best medicine in the world for carrying out this

GRAND PURIFYING PRINCIPLE,

because they expel from the body all morbid and corrupt humors (the cause of disease) in an easy and *NATURAL MANNER;* and while they every day

GIVE EASE AND PLEASURE,

disease of every name is rapidly driven from the body.

The above named INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS, have been three years before the American public; and we can now say without fear of contradiction, that of all the various medicines which have heretofore been popular, not one has given such universal satisfaction or obtained such a permanent hold upon the affections of the people. Not only do all who use it invariably experience relief, and recommend it in the strongest terms, but it has effected some of the most astonishing cures ever performed by medicine.

Hitherto, very few of the numerous testimonials which have been received in favor of this extraordinary medicine have been published, as the medicine obtained its present great celebrity more by its own intrinsic goodness, than from extensive advertising. It has been deemed proper, however, to offer the following opinions of the public press, merely to show that the fame of the Indian Vegetable Pills is not confined to any one section, but is rapidly extending itself to every part of the Union.

From the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are attaining great celebrity in New England as well as other parts of the United States. The attempt of persons to defraud the public by the sale of spurious articles, meets with general reprobation. Mr. Wright is an indefatigable business man, and shows an array of cures by the medicine, which warrant confidence in the virtues of his Indian Vegetable Pills.

From the Boston Daily Times.

INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

Of all the public advertised medicines of the day, we know of none that we can more safely recommend for the "ills that flesh is heir to," than the Pills that are sold at the depot of the North American College of Health, No. 198 Tremont Street, Boston. Several instances we know of, where they are used in families with the highest satisfaction; and no later ago than yesterday, we heard an eminent physician of this city, recommend them in high terms. There used to be in the community a great repugnance to the use of QUACK Medicines, as they are indiscriminately termed, but it was mainly owing to the regular M. D's constantly denouncing them. They are, however, becoming more liberal in this respect, and the consequence is that good vegetable medicines are now more extensively used than formerly.

CAUTION.

This is to inform the public, that all genuine medicine has on the side of the boxes,

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS,

(INDIAN PURGATIVE,)

Of the North American College of Health.

And also round the border of the label, will be found in small type, "*Entered according to the act of Congress, in the year 1840, by* WM. WRIGHT, *in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Southern District of Pennsylvania*"

The public will also remember that all who sell the genuine Indian Vegetable Pills, are provided with a certificate of agency, signed by

WILLIAM WRIGHT, VICE PRESIDENT *Of the North American College of Health*

and that Pedlars are never in any case allowed to sell the genuine Medicine. All travelling agents will be provided with Certificates of Agency as above described; and those who cannot show one will be known as base impostors.

Beware of one A. L. NORCROSS, who is selling a Counterfeit Pill.

N. B. Buy of none except the following regularly appointed

AGENTS.

THOMAS CROCKER, Paris; O. H. Paine, South Paris; Ephraim Atwood, Buckfield; Winslow Hall, Hartford; John M. Deshon, Canton; Wm E Goodnow, Norway; Chas Durrell, Oxford; Wm F Welch, Welchville; Wm Cousins, Poland; Joseph Freeman, Minot Corner; James F Davis, Danville; John B Jones, Lewiston Falls; Mitchell & Bradford, Turner Village; John Blake & Son, Turner.

Sept. 1841. 6epsiweeply 18

PROSPECTUS.

THE undersigned having purchased a controlling interest in the Madisonian, proposes to issue a Daily paper from this office on or about the 15th of December.

The paper will be devoted to the support of such constitutional measures as the interests of the people may demand; and from what has been seen of President Tyler's Administration, there is every reason to believe that such measures only are in contemplation by the present head of the Government.

We propose to labor for the entire restoration of the pure doctrines and the truthful practices of the founders of our Republic—not to battle for the mere exaltation of partisan dictators.—To advocate those principles of our patriotic fathers which are altogether designed to ensure the prosperity and happiness of the Confederacy, in their original purity; not to tear down the modern fabrics of demagogues to erect pedestals for other ambitious and dishonest aspirants. In short, it is our design to pursue the RIGHT alike heedless of party names and party interests, and to expose the WRONG, emanate from what sections it may. But it is far from our intention ever to indulge in wanton and vulgar abuse. Yet we will not suffer the men and measures we advocate to be unjustly aspersed, and wrongfully assailed with impunity. Heartily approving the in dependent course pursued by President Tyler during the late extraordinary session of Congress, it shall be our endeavor, at a fitting period, to place before the public *all* the circumstances connected with the origin and fate of the two Bank bills.

That the DAILY MADISONIAN may merit the support of the community indiscriminately, the undersigned is resolved to bring to his assistance in the editorial department the best political and literary talent that can be secured. In aid of this purpose, an able and experienced European correspondent (resident at Bremen) has been engaged to transmit to us by the steamers every fortnight, the most comprehensive accounts of the state and progress of things in the old world of which he is capable. This enterprise, we trust, will be duly appreciated by our subscribers.

As the only Administration Journal in the district Columbia, publishing officially, the proceedings of the Government, and cherishing and defending honestly and earnestly the principles upon which the public acts of president Tyler have thus far been founded, we may, we trust, justly calculate upon no inconsiderable share at least of the support of that very comprehensive body of our fellow-citizens who are the friends of good and faithful Government.

Terms:—DAILY per annum, (in advance,) $10 000
For the approaching Session, (probably seven months,) in advance, 5 00
For tri-weekly per annum " 5 00
For six months, " 3 00
Weekly, " 2 00
For six months, " 1 25

All Letters must be addressed (free of postage) to the editor.

Postmasters throughout the Union are requested to act as our agents. Those who may particularly exert themselves in extending the circulation of the paper, will not only be allowed a liberal commission on sums remitted, but receive our warmest thanks.

Papers, (whether Administration, Opposition, or Neutral,) copying this prospectus, (including this paragraph,) and sending us numbers containing it *marked*, will be entitled to an exchange.

J. B. JONES.

Washington City, Nov. 6, 1841. 33

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Paris, January 1st, 1842

Andrews Edward Jr.	Garland John
Andrews Charles Esq.	Hubbard Daniel S.
Bowker James	King Samuel H.
Bease Alden	Mixer Arates 3
Bease Fessenden	Newards Mary Anna
Bowker W. B.	Robinson Preston 2
Calwell J. P.	Rawson Nancy C.
Cushman Albert	Rawson E. Gilman
Cummings Alden S.	Russ James
Cole Eunice, 2	Ripley Orison
Cummings Harriet	Shaw & Howe
Colwell Joseph	Swan Elijah
Durell S J. Co.	Swift James
Daniels James	Sergent S E. Esq.
Dunham William R.	Thayer Levi
Dunham Sampson	Tubbs Samuel
Dudley Josiah	Tubbs Ezra
Dearing Harriet	Whittemore Isaiah
Dean Ester A	Wescott Clement
Foles Elbridge	Winslow Jacob
Goodenow John Esq.	Warner Nathan E.

3w35 SIMEON NORRIS, P. M.

Sheriff's Sale.

Oxford, ss.

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at public auction at the Store of Jonathan Farrington, in Lovell, in said County, on Saturday, the twenty-ninth day of January next, at one of the clock in the afternoon, all the right in equity which ABIJAH WARREN has to redeem the Farm on which he now lives, it being Lot No. 3 in the 11th Range, situated in Waterford in said County; the same having been attached on the original writ, issue Hunt v. said Warren. For a particular description of the premises reference may be had to a deed from said Warren to Leander Gage, recorded at the District Registry in Paris, Book 46—pages 146 and 147,—being subject to a mortgage from said Warren to said Gage to secure the payment of seventy-nine dollars and twenty cents with interest annually from the 11th day of May, 1835

STEPHEN ANDREWS, Deputy Sheriff.

Lovell, Dec. 30th, 1841. 3w35

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either by note or account, are hereby notified that unless their demands are settled on or before the twentieth day of January next, they will be left with an Attorney for collection. ELI HOWE.

Paris, December 29, 1841. 3w35

Administratrix's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of a license from the Probate Court for the County of Oxford, the subscriber will sell at Public Auction at her dwelling house on the premises, on *Monday; the seventeenth day of January next, at one o'clock P. M.*, so much of the real estate lately belonging to SAMUEL BARTLETT late of Rumford, in said county, deceased, including the reversion of the widow's dower if necessary, as will produce the sum of one hundred and seventy-five dollars, for the payment of the just debts of said deceased, charges of administration and incidental charges.

SARAH J. BARTLETT, *Administratrix.*

Rumford, Dec. 16th, 1841. 3w33

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Oxford, ss:

TAKEN on execution and will be sold at public auction, at the store of Jesse Bradford, in Turner, in said County, *on Friday the twenty-eight day of January, A D eighteen hundred and forty-two,* at one o'clock P. M. all the right in equity which Franklin Gilbert, of Turner, in said County, has to redeem, the land or farm on which he now lives, it being the farm well known as the Caleb Gilbert farm.

WESLEY THORP, Dept. Sh'ff.

Turner, Dec 21, 1841. 3w34

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Oxford, ss:

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at Public Auction at the Store of Hiram Hubbard in Paris, in said county, on *Monday, the seventeenth day of January, A D eighteen hundred and forty-two, at one o'clock P. M.*, all the right in equity which SENECA LANDERS of Woodstock, in said county, has to redeem the land or Farm where he now lives and occupies, and is the same land conveyed by said Landers to Thomas Crocker on the 23d day of March, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, by his Mortgage Deed of that date, for the security of the payment of one hundred dollars and interest, and recorded in the Oxford Registry Book 59—page 98—to which reference is had;—the same having been attached on the original writ.

SIMEON CUMMINGS, *Deputy Sheriff.*

December 9th, 1841. 3w33

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Oxford, ss:—December 13th 1841.

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at public Auction at the Inn of John Sawtelle, in Turner, on *Saturday the twenty-ninth day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon,* all the right, title and interest which HUMPHREY MERRILL, of Turner, in said county, has in and to the Farm on which he now lives, and all right of improvement in and to the same.

[3w33] JOSEPH CHILD, *Deputy Sheriff.*

A. B. BLAKE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

STRUBURN, N. H.

WILL attend the Courts in the Counties of Oxford, (Me.) and Coos, New Hampshire.

WILLIAM K. KIMBALL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

CANTON VILLAGE, Me.

STOVES! STOVES!

COOK, Parlor, Shop, and other Stoves for sale by the subscriber.

—ALSO—

Oven, Ash, and Boiler Mouths —Sheet Iron, Lead, Zinc and Stove Pipe.—Likewise,

LIME

Constantly on hand. W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway, Nov. 9, 1841. 27

DR. T. H. BROWN,

SURGEON DENTIST,

PARIS HILL.

BLANKS

For sale at this Office.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT,

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY

George W. Millett,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS:—One Dollar and Fifty cents in advance ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on reasonable terms; the Proprietor not being accountable for any error beyond the amount charged for the advertisement.—A reasonable deduction will be made for *cash in advance,* and no credit will be given for a longer period than *three months.*

COMMUNICATIONS and LETTERS on business must be *Post-Paid* to insure attention.

Book and Job Printing

Executed with neatness and despatch.